

brooms and brushes, etc. The fourth class can be said to include practically every form of industrial activity, as few, if any, of these are entirely independent of the use of wood, directly or indirectly.

A classification based on the chief component material in the products of each manufacturing establishment is now largely used in compiling manufacturing statistics and for external trade purposes. Under this system most of the forest industries fall in the wood and paper group. In 1939, this group, comprising 3,941 establishments gave 32,399 man-years of employment and paid out \$26,396,308 in salaries and wages. Capital invested in the industries of the group amounted to \$85,628,394, the gross value of its products was \$100,132,597 and the net value, \$44,852,358.

The forests of Canada contribute substantially to her export trade values. During the calendar year 1940, exports of wood and paper products amounted to \$348,006,396 and made up 29.5 p.c. of the total value of Canadian exports for the period, amounting to \$1,178,954,420. Domestic exports of wood and paper products were exceeded by those of agricultural (vegetable and animal) products, which made up 32.5 p.c. of the total, and by mineral products with 30.2 p.c. Wood and paper products are prominent among the individual items of export.

NOTE.—*In the second paragraph above the statistics given relate only to one section of the wood and paper group, viz., the lumber industry. The following should be substituted for the second half of that paragraph:*

In 1939, this group, comprising 8,538 establishments, gave 144,782 man-years of employment and paid out \$165,287,455 in salaries and wages. Capital invested in the industries of the group amounted to \$960,804,672, and the gross value of its products was \$579,892,183 and the net value, \$303,662,441.